The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

"On to Richmond."

This has been the cry ever since the rebellion commenced, and our armies had so environed the Federal Capital as to make it secure from the assaults of the enemy. We have sometimes been almost persuaded to believe that it has been a cry fatal to the interests of the Republic, and tho' Richmond be a legitimate object of a campaign, yet we fear too much energy has been wasted in proportion to the value of the attainment We have magnified the matter to such an extent as to lead European politicians (who are otherwise easily influenced against us) to believe that Richmond is the heart and soul of this rebellion, and when it falls the war will speedily end. This is not our opinion. The center of this rebellion is in the head that directs the armies of the insurgents, and you may take Charleston, Mobile, Richmond and a host of other rebel cities, but until you discomfit, destroy, annihilate their army, you will have a foe to fight. It is not their cities that keep alive the rebellion—it is not their cities that feed their armies—it is not their cities that pay their taxes, but the unpaid labor of the slave bestowed upon the soil yielding the supplies for an army, and the few roving vessels that in the hour of danger seek shelter beneath a foreign flag.

We must destroy this rebel army in some way, and one of the most feasible plans is to reduce the capacity of the rebels for subsisting it. Troops when half fed, half clothed and half paid cannot come up to the work like troops whose wants are amply supplied. The rebels have railroads as well as we, and indeed their means of railroad transportation is one of the most important items in their system of warfare. If Richmond is the seat of the serpent's life, why not bend all our efforts to cut it off from the body by tearing up the railroads that convey the supplies of the army to the northern rebel States? We have never half considered the importance of such a step. Whether or not Richmond be turning point of the success or downfall of the Confederacy, is it not worth half an effort to push into the interior of North Carolina and break those roads, and, if possible, destroy the rebel army and give peace to the country? It has not been the cry for two years in the West, "On to Nashville," and though eastern politicians have raised the Vicksburg cry, yet the defeat of the rebels at Donelson, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Iuka, has gone further to disheorten them than either the fall of Charleston, Vicksburg or Richmond could possibly do. That army may seek shelter beneath the walls of some city, but when those walls fail to cover them, the woods and swamps will shield them. Not only by cutting railroads—by defeating them upon the field, but by destroying their agricultural energies, can we subdue them, dismantle their fortifications and rout their army. Let the black laborer be taken away, and the earth will cease to replenish the public granaries. Let the hoe rust among the corn, and the husker will not come in the autumn to gather the grain that keeps alive a thousand enemies. Let all eyes be turned not to the overthrow of Richmond, nor to the downfall of Charleston, but to the destruction of the rebel army. PAT ANDRUS.

Incidents of the Grierson Raid.

From a New Orleans correspondent's account of the brilliant and dashing raid of Colonels Grierson and Prince, we select the following facts and incidents:—At one place a number of old gray headed men came out to resist the cavalry with shotguns, and fired several shots—not a shot was fired in return; they were surrounded, disarmed and their weapons destroyed.—This very much astonished them; they had been led to believe they would be killed, their homes destroyed, and every imaginable cruelty perpetrated upon them. But when they found the men of the North were only fighting against efficient rebels, they seemed to wake up from a delusion. They then willingly gave our men what assistance they could, and one of them undertook to act as a guide.

The amount of damage done to the rebels it is difficult to estimate—not a bridge or railroad, not a line of telegraph any where along the whole route but was destroyed. Horses, when necessary, were impressed to replace the worn-out ones. Only a small lot of provisions was brought along, so they had to live on the enemy, and tolerable hard hard fare they had too. Large numbers of men offered themselves to be paroled as a means of avoiding the conscription of the rebel officers.

Hundreds of negroes joined them as they came along, bringing, all one, some two horses or mules. The success of the expedition could be shown in no more palpable manner than the health of the men. When they reached Baton Rouge, after a sixteen day's ride with only one whole night's rest, and badly supplied with food, only twelve men were turned over to the surgeon. Many of the men suffered from swelling of the legs and erysipelas, from sitting so long in the saddle, but it was only temporary.

They had a very clever way of cutting the telegraph wires so as to avoid discovery. Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang loosely, they tied up the ends with strips of leather, so that it would not be easily seen, and yet the connection was severed. Far into the interior they were mistaken for rebel cavalry, and complimented upon the fineness of their outfit. On more than one occasion they profitted by this ignorance. To show you what courage and daring will accomplish, I may mention that they had nothing for their guide except one of Colton's county maps and a compass.

At several points the enemy tried to catch or surprise them, but in vain. 1400 cavalry were sent after them from Mobile, a thousand came south of Port Hudson, crossed Pearl River at Columbia, and two thousand came from the vicinity of Greenwood and Granada, to cut off their retreat to La Grange. They all fell to the rear, supposing Col. Grierson would return. Col. Gierson says, that had he had the means, or had it formed a part of his plan, he could have had at least two brigades of colored men who were anxious to join him, if he could have armed them, another proof of the desire of the negro to be free, and his willingness to serve the Union cause. As it was, about five hundred negroes and one thousand horses were bro't in, besides cattle.

One day a brigade under Col. Blackburn and Major Graham was sent to strike the railroad at Decatur, Newton county. Here they captured a train of thirteen cars, which was just about starting, loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, including ammunition and bomb shells in large quantities. They had scarcely secured this train and got it on the side track when another train of twenty-five cars, loaded with railroad ties, came into the depot, which was also secured. Wood was piled up around the engines and tenders, set fire to, and by that means the boiler burst—the torch was applied to the train of cars containing the ammunition and about 3,000 shells. When these were fired, the main column was four or five miles off, and the noise of their explosion led them to suppose the rebels had opened on the advance column. They hurried on and soon found out their mistake. Major Starr moved his battalion east, and destroyed three bridges and a lot of trestle-work extending over two miles, the track torn up, rails broken and burned, and telegraph destroyed for five miles.

At Summit a large amount of Government sugar, wood and locomotives, &c., were destroyed. The camp of Hughes' and Milburt's Partisan Rangers, on Big Sandy Creek, was attacked and destroyed, and a large number of horses captured; from here they moved on the Greenville Spring Road toward Baton Rouge. About nine miles from Baton Rouge the entire command of Stuart's cavalry, 14 officers and 80 men, were captured. The men made very little resistance, retreating to the river, where they were surrounded.

At the crossing of Pearl River, Colonel Prince captured a courier with instructions to destroy all bridges, &c., which fortunate circumstance added somewhat to the safety of the command. At Hazlehurst, Colonel Prince of the 7th Ill., capured a train of about 40 cars, several of which were loaded with shell and ammunition. Another train, which had just arrived, escaped by the backing out of the train by the engineer before he could be captured. About four miles east of Gallatin a battalion was detached to strike the New Orleans and Jackson R. R. at Bahala station, where water tanks, cars and other property was destroyed.

At Wall's station, on the Tickfaw, a regiment of Rebel cavalry was discovered, who were routed with several killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five wounded; among them was Lieut. Colonel Blackburn, of the 7th Illinois. He was shot in the thigh, and slightly in the head. He was left, with several of the wounded, at a house, with the injunction that, if not kindly treated, when our boys returned they would take their revenge.

☞ A thousand probabilities do not make one truth.

An Ingenious Defence.

If rogues exercised one half the ingenuity and industry to be successful in an honest calling, which they put forth in knavery, they would be sure to stand high in any profession or trade. The following narrative shows what shrewd devices they adopt, and what perils they bodily incur, to secure their objects:

Many years ago, a gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode into an inn in the west of England one evening, a little before dusk. He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there was any amusement going on in the town to fill up the intervals of time. The landlord replied that it was their assize week, and he would therefore be at no loss to pass away his leisure hours. On the gentleman's making answer that this was fortunate, for he was fond of hearing trials, the other said that a very interesting case of robbery would come on the next day, on which people's opinions were very much divided, the evidence being very strong against the prisoner, but the man himself persisted resolutely in declaring that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time the robbery was committed.

The guest manifested considerable anxiety to hear the trial, but as the court would probably be crowded, expressed some doubt of getting a place. The landlord told him that there could be no difficulty in a gentleman of his appearance getting a seat, but that, to prevent any accident, he would go with him and speak to one of the beadles. Accordingly they went into court next morning, and through the landlord's interest with the officers of the court, the gentleman was shown to a seat on the bench. Presently the trial began.

While the evidence was proceeding against him, the prisoner had remained with his eyes fixed on the floor, seemingly very much depressed; till, on being called on for his defence, he looked up, and seeing the stranger, he suddenly fainted. This excited some surprise, and it seemed, at first, like a trick to gain time. As soon as he came to himself being asked by the judge the cause of this behavior he said.

"O, my lord, I see a person who can save my life; that gentleman," pointing to the stranger, "can prove I am innocent; might I only have leave to put a few questions to him."

The eyes of the whole court were now turned upon the gentleman, who said he felt in a very awkward situation to be called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before but that he would answer any question that was asked him.

"Well," said he, "but don,t you reccollect that a person in a blue jacket and trowsers carried your trunk to the inn?"

To this he answed that of course some person had carried his trunk for him, but that he did not know what dress he wore.

"But," said the prisoner, "don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat told you a story of his being in the service, that he showed you a scar on one side of the forehead?"

During this last question the face of the stranger underwent a considerable change. He said he certainly did reccollect such a circumstance; and on the man pushing his hair aside and showing the scar, he became quite sure that he saw the same person. A buzz of satisfaction ran through the court; for the day on which, according to the prisoner's account, the gentleman had met him at Dover, was the same on which he was charged with robbery in a distant part of the country. The stranger, however, could not be certain of the time, but said he sometimes made a memorandum of dates in his pocket-book, and might possibly have done so on this occasion. On turning to his pocket-book, he found a memorandum of the time he landed, which corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediatly acquitted, amidst the applause and congratulations of the whole court.

Within less than a month after this the gentleman who came to the inn attended by the servant in livery, the servant who followed him, and the prisoner who had been acquitted, were all three brought back together to the same jail for robbing a mail.

It turned out that this clever defence at the trial was a scheme skillfully arranged by the thief's confederates to obtain the release of their accomplice.

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTHER?—Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill? Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling draught to your parched lips? Who taught you how to pray and gently helped you to read? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient with your childish ways? Who loves you still, and who contrives and works for you every day you live? It is your mother—your own dear mother. Now let me ask you—Are you kind to your mother?

French Soldiers in Marching Order.

A correspondent of All the Year Round in the French army, gives the following in reference to the care taken of the French soldier's health and comfort: The precautions taken to prevent our catching cold and to insure our comfort and health, I thought then, and think now, excessive. In the first place, if the weather were chilly, we were obliged to walk in close order, for warmth. As the day grew warmer, the ranks were opened so that we should not be incommoded by dust and perspiration. As soon as we began to perspire, delirious sergeants, captains and lieutenants trotted about our columns, shouting to men to button up their coats, if they opened them, and diminishing the quickness of our steps as we approached the halt; and when we did arrive at the halt, woe to the parched soldier who dare touch water until he received orders to do so. "Eat bread!" "Eat a few mouthfuls of bread before you drink!" "Rinse your mouth well out before you swallow a mouthful of water!" "Sit on your packs, and not on the ground!" "You, sir! two days salle de police for lying down in the shade. Do you think we can drag fever and rheumatism about with us? Up with you! And you, there, exposing your chest to the cold air; you'll be writhing like a corkscrew presently!" When we arrived at our destination, the bustle and hurry-scurry was greater. First duties over and the soup eaten, the officers seemed possessed; they stormed and shouted at the sight of a particle of dust or mud on a shoe; they caused trousers to be turned up to see that there were no damp feet; doctors flew about inquiring after sore heels; captains grew red in the face, and threatened prisons, dungeons, and even shooting and cutting into millions of little pieces, in their anxiety to see everything orderly and comfortable. Before sunset, whether it was a bivouac or village, the regiment was as quiet as a church. Next morning everybody awoke refreshed and rather inclined for another march than otherwise.

Changing Clothing.

It has come within the observation of many a reader that serious and severe illness has been induced, and even fatal sickness caused, by a change of clothing. Injury never comes, perhaps, by putting on more or warmer clothing, but by diminishing the amount inconsiderately. The first great general rule, and always the safest, is to make the change when you first dress in the morning; if you wait untill you are uncomfortably warm during the day, it is most likely to be in the early part of the afternoon. In making the change, then there are two or three causes of disease in operation; the fact of undressing endangers a check of perspiration, the garments about to be put on may not be perfectly dry, there may be no opportunity, even if they are dry, to warm them up to the heat of the body; and further, just about the time you have changed, the cool and damps of the afternoon and evening begin to come on, increasing until dark, while having been thrown of your guard by the warmth of the morning, you may not feel the necessity of fire, and by tea time you are surprised with a disagreeable chilliness running over you; then the cold has been taken, to settle in the eyes, causing weakness and watering, or in the throat, creating a raw or burning sensation at the little hollow at the bottom of the neck and top of the breast bone; or on the covering of the lungs, to give the painful pleurisy; or in the lungs themselves, in the shape of a troublesome bronchitis or a dangerous pneumonia; or in the bowels, causing weakening diarrhea; or on the covering of the bowels, inducing peritoneal inflammation, to end probably in death in a few days.

It is very unsafe to lessen the amount of clothing sooner than the first of May, and then not in quality, but in less thickness of the same material; from yarn socks to worsted; from a knitted flannel shirt to one of common woolen flannel; then about the first of June, to a gauze flannel; if this is oppressive to some, then employ canton flannel. It is certainly a great mistake for any body to wear anything else next the skin, even in the hottest summer whether, than woolen flannel. Silk shirts next the skin cannot be advocated on any tangible grounds; the moment a man begins to twaddle with you about "electrical influences," turn your heel upon him and set him down as a presumptive and impudent ignoramus.—*Hall's Journal of health.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—The initials of Gen. Grant have been for some time a source of some trouble to his admirers and others. On one occasion the following dialogue occured when speaking of him: Who is this Grant out West? Is he a rebel?" "No. His initials plainly show that he belongs to US." Another asked, "What do the initials really stand for?" "U-nited we S-tand," answered one. "United States Grant," chimed in a second. "No, U-nconditional S-urrender Grant" asserted a third, and that ended the controversy.

Going to Market in Richmond.

Imagine yourself for a moment, gentle reader, the father of a family of six healthy children, and going to market in Richmond, Va., instead of New York. You stuff your hat and all your pockets full of shinplasters of various kinds, and of Confederate promises to pay, which scarcely any one believe in, and walk out to do the best you can in the way of a Sunday dinner.

You had already opened the Richmond Whig and examined the paragraph headed "Domestic Marketing," and it rejoiced you to read that—

"The provision markets were abundantly supplied on Saturday morning with fish, flesh and vegetables; but the greatest attraction at present is fish. For three days past, as sometimes happens in the mutation of affairs, the quantity of finny luxuries has been somewhat lessened, owing to high water, but still there is enough for everybody and a little more."

So you set out in good spirits, and grateful to Providence for the 'finny luxuries,' inquire the price of shad.

"Five dollars per pair," says the fish dealer, and you turn away with a pang of disappointment from what the reporter of the Whig calls grandly 'the monarch among the fishes at this season, and look at the more modest sturgeon.

"Seventy-five cents to a dollar a pound," responds the owner.

"And rockfish?"

"The same."

"And perch?"

"Five dollars per bunch."

But the abundance of fish has lowered the price of beef—so the Whig assures us; therefore, you may determine, perhaps, to do without fish and have an extra fine cut of beef.

"One dollar and a quarter the pound," says the butcher, grumbling that he is losing money at that, and the Whig of the 4th inst., assures you that:

"The butchers are calm but resolute, and say that as soon as the fish season is over, they will put up the price to a point sufficiently high to make up their temporary suspension of trade. They now ask from $1 to $1,25 for the various kinds of meat.

You turn into the vegetable market to fill up your basket, and venture to price a bunch of asparagus.

"Two dollars a bunch" is what you hear in response. You want two onions for soup, and you pay for them at the rate of eight onions for a dollar. You think some crisp letfuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg-spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of ordinary potatoes for $4, and you return home satisfied that the Whig tells the truth when it says that "it costs something to go to market now-o-days" in Richmond.—*N. Y. Post.*

Loyal or Disloyal.

I lately dined in company with one of those insane young men who, as Theodore Winthrop says in "Cecil Droome," praise slavery and think they are aristocratic.—The young gentleman went on for some time when Mrs. —— said to him politely:

"If you sympathize with the rebels, why don't you go and join them?"

"I madam? I assure you I am perfectly loyal."

"Indeed?"

"Why certainly, only I stand by the government, not by the administration."

"So Vallandigham says."

"I mean I am no abolitionist."

"So Brooks says."

"That is, I am afraid we are alienating the South."

"So Tom Seymour says."

"In other words, I am a Union man, but I don't think war can restore it."

"So Toucey says."

"But my dear madam, the war is unconstitutionally carried on."

"So George Ticknor Curtis says."

"I mean that our liberties are in danger."

"So Fernando Wood says."

"Well, but isn't the war fratricidal?"

"So Ben Wood says."

"Come, then, isn't it hopeless?"

"So the London Times says."

"Yes, my dear madam, but what on earth do *you* say?"

I say that whoever stands against the administration in this war stands against the government. I say that whoever says he is no abolitionist means that he intends to embarrass the war. I say that whoever is afraid of alienating the South is afraid of irritating a snake that has already stung him. I say that whoever thinks that force cannot restore the Union does not know that union is the most irresistible instinct of the American people. I say that whoever says that the war is unconstitutionally carried on is in danger of being split by the tempest in which he is trying to split hairs. I say that whoever says our liberties are imperiled by the government and not by the rebellion, works and prays for the rebellion and the annihilation of all civil liberty and order. I say that whoever calls the war fratricidal has no more conception of national honor than lottery dealers are said to have of honesty. I say that whoever considers the cause of the United States hopeless hates that cause in his heart, and is utterly ignorant of the character of the people and the facts of the situation. That is what I say, and that is what every truly American man and woman says and believes."

The young gentleman made no reply—but the next day, at the club, he said to a friend, "I dined at Mrs. ——'s. What an awful abolitionist she is!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

"Don't Be So Cross."

Don't speak so cross!" said a little boy in the streets to another. "Don't speak so cross; there's no use in it!" We happened to be passing at the time, and hearing the injunction, or rather the exhortation—for it was made in an exhortatory manner—we set the juvenile speaker down as an embryo philosopher. What more could Solomon have said on the occasion? True, he has put it upon record that "a soft answer turneth away wrath;" and this being taken as true—and everybody knows it to be so—it is evidence in favor of the superiority of the law of kindness over that of wrath. But our young street philosopher said pretty much the same thing substantially when he said, "Don't speak so cross; there's no use in it." On the contrary, it invariably does much harm. Is a man angry? It inflames his ire still more, and confirms in his enmity him who, by a kind word and a gentle and pleasing demeanor, might be converted into a friend. It is, in fact, an addition of fuel to the flame already kindled. And what do you gain by it? Nothing desirable certainly, unless discord, strife, contention; hatred, malice and uncharitableness be desirable. The boy spake the "words of truth and soberness" when he said, "don't speak so cross; there's no use in it.

☞ Old Mr. Fuddle fell down in a puddle, just as a runaway horse and shay came slashing and splashing, and tearing that way. In helpless plight, he roared with fright; the horse came quick—all gallop and kick; when the old man raised his great oaken stick. The horse then shied a little aside, for sticks were no friends to his well-fed hide. Within a foot of Fuddle's toes, within an inch of his ruby nose, the wheel came whizzing and on it goes. Up rises Fuddle from out of the puddle, and stands on the road with a swaggering pride; then wheeling away from the scene of the fray, flourishes his stick with a hero's pride.

☞ At a dinner table conversation the other day, in one of the Brooklyn homes, it was remarked that Jeff. Davis had joined the Episcopal Church. Soon after, a bright-eyed little miss, just old enough to begin asking questions, spoke up, and said:

"Mamma, will Jeff. Davis go to heaven?"

"Why, my dear, I do not know, I am sure, whether he will go or not."

After thinking over the subject a little while, the little girl says,

"Well, mamma, I am sure of one thing—that if he does go, George Washington won't speak to him!"

☞ One boy in a shop is as good as a man. Two boys, however, are worse than "Old Scratch." If there be but one boy in a room, he is as quiet and sedate as a Quaker. Introduce another, and ground and lofty tumbling, and somersaults, will be the order from sunrise to dark.

☞ If twenty-seven inches of snow gives three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed on turnips? Multiply the flakes by the hair on the cow's tail, then divide the product by a turnip, add one pound of chalk, multiply the whole by the pump, and the total will be the answer.

☞ Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen? "It is," answered Moliere, "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

☞ A Copperhead delegation went to Lincoln to remonstrate against the conscription act and said that their *party feelings* were very *tender* on the subject of the draft. Abe told them it was sadly too true for their *party* feelings were the *great tender* to the rebellion.

☞ When Lincoln was told that the loyal men of the North were raising clubs to counteract the influence of the traitors, Abe said that *raising* clubs wouldn't do any good, for *clubs* to be of any use must be *brought down.*

☞ Many a preacher complains of empty pews when they are really not much emptier than the pulpit.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Ch'm Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.—The bill passed the Legislature last winter, relating to the payment of our working men in "store orders," &c., has been signed by the Governor; and is now a law. It provides that, "It shall not be lawful for any iron master, foundry man, collier, factory man, or company, their agents or clerks, within this Commonwealth, to pay the wages of workmen or labors by them employed, in either printed, written or verbal orders, upon any storekeeper or shopkeepers, or other dealer or dealers in merchandise or other article, whether connected in business with the said iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man or not. Any iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man paying to the said workman or laborer so by him employed, or authorizing and directing his, her or their agents, clerk or clerks, to pay any part of the wages of his said workmen or laborers in an order upon any such storekeeper, shopkeeper or other dealer in merchandise or other article, shall forfeit the amount of said order or orders so given or paid, the same shall not be defaulted against the wages of said workman or laborer, and he shall be entitled to recover the full amount of his wages as though no such order or orders had been given or paid; and no settlement or settlements made with such employer shall bar such recovery; and any iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man offending against the provisions of the first section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment, or either, at the discretion of the court trying the same: *And provided further*, That this act shall extend to all seamstresses or females employed in factories or otherwise."

☞It seems to be believed at Washington that the army of Gen. Lee is actively in motion, and that an attack on Gen. Hooker's line is not improbable. Masses of the enemy's troops were traced on Saturday on the road to Culpepper and Kelly's Ford by the clouds of dust which rose in the rear of the river front of the army. Stuart's and Mosby's cavalry are evidently on the move.

☞The Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* reports that when Gen. Hooker next moves he will have command of all the forces in Virginia. The Suffolk and Norfolk troops, those lying at the extremity of the Peninsula, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about the defense of Washington, are to be all subject to his call.

☞Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment came into Suffolk on Thursday, and took the oath of allegiance. They are to be sent North.

☞Official advices received at Washington from Vicksburg up to the 29th of May, indicate that there is no change in the state of affairs there, but that the prospects of Gen. Grant are still encouraging. A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 1st inst., says: "The steamer Luminary arrived on Saturday night from below, with news from Vicksburg to the 28th. The gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by the fire from the Rebel batteries on the 26th, with a reported loss of over twenty killed and wounded. Several of our men captured by the rebels have been parolod on account of a scarcity of food."

Two important statements were omitted from the telegram of Monday from Cincinnati about Vicksburg, viz: That Gen. Grant is mining some of the Rebel works, and that a considerable portion of Gen. Bank's forces had re enforced Grant, and more were coming. These statements are made by a staff officer of one of the commanding Generals in Grant's army who left Vicksburg on Wednesday last. After a consultation with Gen. Burnside, this staff officer went to Washington.

☞The Cambria Iron Company (Pittsburg) have just turned out of their foundry the rim of the fly wheel for their rolling mill. It is cast in one piece, and is twenty feet in diameter and weighs 23 tons! Larger castings of this character are seldom made. The engine for which this wheel is intended is on the ground, and being rapidly put into place. From the size of the fly wheel some idea can be formed of the power of the engine.

☞A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg announcing his determination to hang all the Rebel officers in his hands, in case retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war should be resorted to by the Rebel government, was on Saturday conveyed from Murfreesboro under a flag of truce.

☞It is certain that the great Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond were destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. All the fine machinery, and sixteen cannon nearly perfect, were lost. A large woolen factory adjoining was also burned. The Davis Government forbade any mention of the disaster by telegraph or newspaper.

☞Gen. Burnside will soon take the field in Kentucky. Gen. Hartsuff assumes command of the troops in that State, except the Ninth Army Corps (Burnside's old corps), and Gen. Carter's Division. Hartsuff's headquarters will be at Lexington.

☞Intelligence from Utah up to the 10th of May has been received. The Grand Jury for the United States District Court adjourned without taking any action in the matter of Brigham Young's arrest for polygamy. The whole subject was treated as a matter for jest.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—An officer of a Connecticut regiment, who was lately taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, writes as follows to the New Haven *Palladium*:

Before being taking prisoner I was somewhat under the impression that we could never whip the South. Since taking a free trip to Richmond I have come to the firm conclusion that we are whipping them every day, and that the time is not far distant when they will have to knock under, whether our army advances or not. You would be astonished to see the miserable condition they are in.

From Vicksburg.

The Cincinnati Commercial has full particulars of the operations of General Grant's army up to the 22d ult.

When our army advanced on Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest, but the ground in the rear of the city was found so broken and rugged as to be almost impassible by artillery, and the rebel fortifications very formidable, being grass grown, showing that preparations long since had been made to stand a siege upon the land side.

The main fortifications consist of chain forts almost 800 yards apart, connected by deep entrenchments and extending seven miles.

Our loss in the assault was about two thousand. It was the opinion that another general assault would not be ordered, but the city would be taken by regular seige approaches.

The Cincinnati Gazette has advices up to the 30th, through a staff officer of one of Grant's Generals, who left for Washington last evening.

Three assaults had been made by our forces, in all of which they were repulsed. The last assault was made by Gen. Sherman, with 20,000 men. We lost 600 killed and a large number wounded.

Our outer line is within 100 yards of the rebel works. Our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their guns.

The rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front.

Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson with about 15,000 men, short of provisions and ammunition. No apprehension is felt of any serious attack in the rear.

The officer says Grant has taken 8,400 prisoners and 84 pieces of artillery.

Reports from Another Source.

Chicago, June 1.

A special dispatch to the Times dated Headquarters in the Field, near Vicksburg, 23d says:

But little has been effected in the last 36 hours. Over 100 pieces of field artillery and several siegs guns rained shot and shell on the enemy's works yesterday.

The mortar fleet also took position behind De Soto Point and bombarded the city the entire day. On the right General Sherman has pushed Steele's Division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lie in a ditch and on the slope of the parapet, inside one of the principal forts, unable to take it by storm, but determined not to retire.

The Union and Rebel soldiers are not 25 feet apart, both powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and dozens of muskets are fired as soon as a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side.

Nearly the same condition of things exist in McPherson's front. His sharpshooters prevented the working of the enemy's guns in one or two forts. A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them by Stephenson's Brigade, and repulsed. Two companies of one regiment got inside. A few got out again, but most of them were captured.

The forts are all filled with infantry.—Our artillery has dismounted a few guns, and damaged the works in some places; but they are still strong.

Gen. McClernand was hard pressed on the left yesterday, and sent for reinforcements. Quinby's division went to his assistance at 4 o'clock.

The contest continued till 7. One of our flags was planted at the foot of the earthworks on the outside of one Rebel fort, and kept there several hours but the fort was not taken. McClernands loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded yesterday.

The fighting grows more desperate each day.

Transports now bring supplies by water to within three miles of our right.

Gen. Joe Johnston is reported near the Big Black River, in our rear, with reinforcements for the besieged. Gen. Grant can detail men enough from operations here to keep Johnston in check.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived this morning.

A dispatch in the *Era* of the 26th ult., dated Port Hudson plains, 22d, says: Yesterday General Augur's whole division was engaged in a nine hours' fight on Port Hudson plains, in the rear of Port Hudson on the Bayou Sara road. The rebels were thoroughly whipped and left a large number of killed and wounded on the field.

The rebel General Gardner sent a flag of truce at midnight, asking permission to bury the dead.

We took 100 prisoners, and the enemy was driven three miles from his first position, and Gen. Augur bivouacked on the field of battle.

Our loss was 12 killed and 56 wounded. The 116th New York and 2d Louisiana suffered most. Our men fought well.

New Orleans advices state that rumors reached there from Pascagoula on the 25th, that Mobile had been attacked, and one rebel stated that a telegram was received at Pascegoula, from Mobile, that Fort Morgan had gone under. Some of the rebels said to our officers, there is glorious news for you but we dare not tell what it is."

A Letter of the 22d, states that our army reached the precinct of Port Hudson, and that an attack is in progress. Gen. Augur's whole division fought the enemy nine hours yesterday and drove him three miles, bivouacking at night at the utmost lines of the advance.

The details of that portion of the fight add nothing to the above, but prospect are favorable for the capture of the place and all in it. The rebel loss is reported heavy.

The steamer Tennessee, from off Galveston on the 22d, reports the destruction by the gunboat Owasco of the notorious blockade runner West Florida. The health of the fleet off Galveston is good.

The steamer Morning Light ran into the steamer Creole on the night of the 21st under peculiar circumstances, on the Missis ippi river, the former sinking on the left bank. The Creole was transporting troops from New Orleans for Gen Augur.

The New Orleans *Era* files up to the 24th ult. have the following items.

An Alexandria letter of the 8th, details the capture of that place, and the subsequent arrival of Gen Banks.

One of the murderers of Capt. Dwight has been captured and immediately shot.

Gen. Weitzel captured an immense rebel flag found in a house in Alexandria.

The 4th Wisconsin regiment and part of the 1st Louisiana have been mounted.

On the night of the 12th ult., Gen. Weitzel captured one piece of artillery 20 men and twenty officers, near Cane river, on his route to Shreveport.

Gen. Banks issued an order offering bounties for re-enlistments.

The New Orleans *Era* prints a list of five hundred and ten rebel prisoners who had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance.

A Mobile dispatch mentions a reported battle between Bragg and Rosecrans, and that Bragg was badly beaten with Rosecrans pursuing.

Gen Foster and the 9 Month's Men.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 31.

On the 27th inst., Major Gen. Foster visited the camps of the nine months' men, and made an eloquent speech to each regiment.

Gen. Foster told these soldiers that he could not part with them, that they must not leave him him and our sacred cause at this stage of the rebellion, that he would give them all the advantages accompanying a re-enlistment, including a furlough of thirty days to each regiment, and so arrange it that while one regiment departed another should be ready to return, which proposition appeared to meet with general favor.

Gen. Foster then called upon the nine months' men for a new artillery regiment, to consist of twelve companies of one hundred and fifty men each. This regiment was organized upon the spot and the officers were appointed. Some of the regiments offered to furnish three companies, which will be ready for service in a short time.

The desire of that portion of the eighteenth army corps, now in South Carolina, to return here under their old chief, where they can have active service, is arousing the sympathies of the whole department in their behalf.

Numerous letters are continually reaching Gen. Foster from the officers and men now separated from him against the express orders of the President, containing appeals for their return of the most affecting character, to stay, together with a general offer to reinlist for the war if their wishes are granted, rather than have any ill feeling between the two departments.

FROM PORTER'S FLEET.

Near Vicksburg May 25, via Cairo, May 30

Hon Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy

I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sent up the Yazoo, under command of Lieutenant commander Walker, after taking possession of the forts at Haines' Bluff, was perfectly successful. Three powerful steamer rams were destroyed at Yazoo City, one a monster three hundred and ten feet long, seventy feet beam, to be covered with four-inch iron plates.

A fine navy yard, with machine shops of all kinds, saw mills, blacksmith shops, &c, were burned up. The property destroyed and captured amounted to over two millions of dollars.

Had the monster ram been finished she would have given us some trouble.

One battery was destroyed at Druery's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and seven wounded.

DAVID. R PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

The Gunboat Cincinnati Sunk by Rebels

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 1st. inst. says, the steamer Luminary arrived on Saturday night with news to the 28th.

The gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg on the 25th, with a reported loss of 20 killed and wounded.

Several of our men were captured by the rebels and paroled on account of the scarcity of food.

From Gen Hunter's Department.

Sinking of a Rebel Vessel in Charleston Harbor.

On the 23d a steamer was discovered and fired into. She re-crossed the bar under a heavy fire, and was sunk in the main channel on Morris Island; both had heavy cargoes.

All grants of furloughs have been stopped in Hunter's Department. It is reported that several regiments were ordered to Virginia, but Gen. Hunter refused to let them go, and sent a protest to the President.

The monitors are still lying off Edisto, and the new iron-side opposite Fort Sumpter.

The War in Mexico.

New York, June 1.

The steamer Sheldrake, from Havana on the 26th ult., arived this afternoon. There is nothing new from Havana.

It is reported at Havana that the yellow fever has broken out among the French in Mexico.

An extra of the Havana *Diaria* of the 26th, received per the steamer Sheldrake reports the arrival at Havana of the French steamer Darien, from Vera Cruz, with important dispatches from Gen. Forey announcing the occupation of Puebla by the forces under his command.

The prisoners include Gen. Ortega and twenty-three other generals, nine hundred minor officers and seventeen hundred men.

It appears that on the 16th Gen. Forey opened with heavy artileay on Fort Tohimempuacan and on the 17th a breach was effected.

The French troops then moved on an assault and after a desperate resistance entered the plaza, when Ortega surrendered unconditionally.

On the 26th one division of the French army started for the city of Mexico.

The Fall of Puebla Doubted.

New York, June 2.

A French transport from Vera Cruz on the 10th ult., arrived here this afternoon. Her captain doubts the report of the capture of Puebla as the dates from that vicinity to the 16th. which were received at Vera Cruz before he left, represented the Mexicans as then holding half of Puebla, and so strongly fortified that it would take a long time to capture them.

National Celebration of the 4th of July.

Under the auspices of the Union League of Philadelphia there is to be a celebration on the next 4th of July, worthy of the city in which independence was first declared. All the Union Leagues and associations in the United States are invited to participate and to send delegations. The ceremonses will take place in Independence Hall.

This is the first national celebration of the anniversy of independence that has been proposed. The committee of arrangements have issued a call "to the Union and Loyal Leagues and loyal citizens of the United States" to commemorate the birth of the Union at the place where it was born; to re-assert the great principles of the Declaration, "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" to acknowledge our obligations to mankind to maintain these principles as our fathers did; to declare the indivisibility of the American Union, and the inflexible purpose of the American people, as God shall give them strength, to subdue the enemies of the Union and re-establish and perpetuate the national authority wherever it has been overthrown by treason or rebellion; to give an appropriate expression of our gratitude to the army and navy of the republic; and finally, to declare our determination to sustain the constituted authorities of the govrnment, now and hereafter, in all measures adopted and prosecuted by them for the suppression of the rebellion, without compromise with traitors, as the only means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

Mr. Lincoln has accepted an invitation to be present, if not detained by important public business, and he will be welcomed by thousands of true Americans who will go up to this convocation of the nation. The loyal men of Philadelphia are determined to make the coming Fouth only less memorable than that of 1776.

☞Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, was holding Court at Indianapolis on the day Vallandigham was arrested. During the intermision of the Court for dinner, the Judge sat at the head of the dinner table at the hotel, while the members of the bar were arranged along its sides, among whom was Voorhees. The Judge, in his peculiar way, called out to Voorhees, who was at the lower end of the table, "Voorhees, you had better look out—they have got down to the V's." This set the table in a roar, and Voorhees appears to have appreciated the point.

☞The Exeter *Granite State News* states that the oldest of three brothers residing in Moultonboro, N. H., married quite a young girl; his next youngest brother married the girl's mother, and the youngest took for his wife the grandmother. Cupid in our times seldom brings about such a curious union of two families.

☞Henry A. Wise sent General Dix a letter the other day, containing twenty-two closely written pages, accusing Gen. Dix of nearly all kinds of offenses. The latter returned it endorsed as follows: "Returned to Brig. Gen. Wise as a communication fit neither to be written or received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence,

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons, who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as 'repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incured in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is requried to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Revenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY: the 8th day of August, 1863.

and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

NEWRY UNION LEAGUE.—The League will meet this (Saturday) evening, at which time addresses will be delivered by Sam'l. Calvin and B. L. Hewit, Esqs. A large attendance is expected.

☞We direct the attention of our friends, who may wish to purchase Iron Railing of any description, or any kind of Iron Work of a decorative character, for any purpose, to the advertisement of Messrs. Wood & Perot, Philadelphia, in another column.

☞Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, of Bedford, is canvassing Blair county for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental trees, &c. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Lynch, we know him to be a reliable man. Orders for trees for fall delivery, can be left at the American House.

A New Bank in Hollidaysburg.

We hope some of our citizens will start a Bank in Hollidaysburg under the new Banking Law of the General Government. It is very much needed and could not fail to do well. We have plenty of quiet unemployed capital which would be well thus invested.

☞Lieut. Jas. S. Mitchell, of tht 84th Regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Chancellorville, arrived at home on Saturday evening last.

Theodore Barr, of Company G, 125th Pa. Regiment, who was also taken prisoner by the rebels during the Chancellorville fights, arrived at home last week, after a trip to Richmond.

OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LAND.—The Act of Assembly in relation to the graduating and valuation of unpatented lands by the several Commissioners of the several Counties of Pennsylvania, will expire by its own limitation, on the first day of August, 1863. Those interested, had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands appraised by the Commissioners and patented, before the date above given.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—We are informed that discharged soldiers who intend to apply for a pension should do so within a year from the date of their discharge, or they will lose a whole year's pension. All applications made after the expiration of a year will only secure the pension from the date of said application, but if made within the year, their pension will commence with their discharge.

VILLAINOUS COUNTERFEIT.—BEWARE.—Our friend Thomas Caldwell, clerk in Lloyd's Banking House, informs us that Altoona has been flooded with counterfeit $5's on the Bank of Northumberland. The counterfeits are well executed and likely to deceive. The best way to prevent being imposed upon would be to refuse all 5's on this bank. Quite a number of our business men have more of them on hand than they will be likely to get rid of very soon. Who is engaged in "shoving" them has not yet been discovered.—*Altoona Tribune.*

☞ Sergt. David G. Ganoe and John W. Hendershot, from Snyder Township, and members of Co. A. 125th P. V. paid us a visit last week, in company with our friend Isaac Hill of the same township. They are good specimens of the young fighting loyalty of that noble township. Long may they wave. We love to meet such noble soldiers.

Among those returned soldiers whom we have had the pleasure of taking by the hand is our old friend and co-laborer John H. Keatly, Esq., of the 126th, and we are glad to see him at home safe and sound. His loyalty and devotion to the Government has been tried in a refiner's fire and he comes home with the confidence and respect of his fellow-soldiers. He laid aside his books for the habiliments of a private soldier—tore himself away from his family—served with credit the term of his enlistment, and comes home again to practice his profession. His friends intend to present him, at the ensuing fall election, as a candidate upon the Union platform, for District Attorney; and we ask who has a stronger claim upon the suffrages of the people? We earnestly hope that our friends will rally to his support and will indicate that they can appreciate the efforts of a worthy citizen.

Another of Co. A on hand in the person of our friend Geo. B. Dunmire, Esq. brother of the late Elijah C. Dunmire.—We were glad to see George again who is a brave fellow and a good soldier.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Union County Committee met pursuant to previous notice, at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 30th day of May. It was resolved to call a convention, to nominate candidates for the County offices on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, "which call was accordingly made out and the chairman directed to publish the same," By a unanimous vote the committee proceeded to elect a delegate to the Union State Convention, which will meet at Pittsburg on the 1st of July.

James M. Johnston nominated John K. Neff of Williamsburg.

David Henshey nominated Sam'l. McCamant, of Hollidaysburg.

James Bell nominated Jacob Burley, of Snyder tp.

D. C. Gibbony nominated S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg.

On counting the votes it was found that John K. Neff had 1 vote, Sam'l McCamant 2 votes, Jacob Burley 1 vote, and S. S. Blair 11 votes.

Sam'l. S. Blair having a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected.

On motion John K. Neff, Jacob Burley, and John Dean were chosen Senatorial conferees by acclamation, to meet conferees from Cambria and Clearfield counties and elect a delegate.

On motion the proceedings of the Committee were ordered to be published in the Union County Newspapers.

On motion adjourned.

By order of the Committee.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman,

Return of the 137th P. V.

In the afternoon of Tuesday last Capt. Johnston of the "Hammond Guards," Co. I of the 137th P. V., telegraphed from Harrisburg to his friends here that his company would arrive at this place in the evening train. Arrangements were immediately concluded that the boys might have a handsome reception. The old soldiers of the 125th still remaining in town were collected together by Lieut. Andrews of Co. G, and headed by Van Tries' Brass Band, marched over to the Gaysport side to welcome home the lads coming from the wars. After waiting until dark, the train came in sight, stopped at the upper end of Gaysport, and from it the boys dismounted, formed and took up their line of march for Hollidaysburg. The 125th opened ranks, allowed the 137th to pass, and when passing gave three cheers and a "tiger." The soldiers, band, citizens and all then marched through Allegheny St., and down to the Town Hall, and after giving their officers a parting cheer the boys of Co. I, 137th separated.

Capt. Ramey, as usual, had gone to great expense in decorating the American House, and in suspending flags, and erecting arches across the street in front of it. From every window of the Hotel there was also suspended a beautiful wreath When the procession arrived in the Diamond all the Bells of the Hotel rang out a welcome.

Mr. West had also quite a display of flags, &c. in front of his Book Store. The private dwellings all along the line of march were profusely decorated with flags and evergreens. After the company was dismissed, most of its members proceeded to the American House and partook of a splendid supper; ordered by E. Hammond, Esq., who ever since the company was organized has taken great interest in its welfare, and has spared no expense or trouble to make it efficient. The company will long remember his kindness. Its Captain, William F. Johnston, is highly spoken of by his men. They say, what no one can doubt who knows him, that he is one of the bravest officers in the service. Long may he wave, Welcome home: "Hammond Guards."

A MONSTER FURNACE.—The enormous size of the guns now cast at the Fort Pitt Iron Works, Pittsburg, has made it necessary to erect a furnace of sufficient capacity to accommodate the iron necessary in filling the immense moulds for casting such guns. The Pittsburg *Daily Dispatch* says that on Tuesday the experiment was made of melting a sufficient charge in a single furnace, that was recently erected, to cast one of these hugh pieces of ordnance. Thirty-eight tons of metal, 76,000 lbs. were piled in the furnace, and fire applied between 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m. Between 3 and 4 p. m. the immense mass was completely reduced. The furnace was tapped, and a stream of iron, cleaner than we have ever seen run under the same circumstances, poured into the mould at an intense heat. The experiment was pronounced an entire success, and hereafter, we have no doubt, the new furnace will be chiefly employed in casting the fifteen inch guns.

This monster furnace is eight feet in width and thirty one in length; divided into three interior compartments: the "gate bars," seven feet; "pool," six feet and "kitchen," eighteen feet. The stack rests upon a foundation of thirteen feet square and twelve feet in hight, above the surface level. It is eight feet interior, and twelve feet exterior diameter, and nearly sixty feet in height. Although limited on Thursday to a charge of thirty eight tons, it has a capacity for melting fully ten tons more, and will doubtless ere long, be tested to that extent. So far as our sources of information extend, the furnace is *the largest in the world*, and we have reason to believe that no charge even approximating thirty-eight tons has ever before been melted in one furnace at a signal heat. But three or four years ago furnaces of eight and ten tons capacity were looked upon as sufficiently large to meet the requirements of any business, and the rapid increase of capacity is due, in no inconsiderable degree to the course of the ordnance bureaus in ordering large guns.

The Locusts.

The earth is now yielding up its long buried swarms of locusts. The hogs are rooting after them, and farmers are plowing them out of their holes. Let the owners of all young fruit and ornamental, deciduous and evergreen trees, procure a quantity of oat or other soft straw. As soon as the locusts commence getting through the ground, soak the straw from six to ten hours in a strong lye, made from good wood ashes or lime. While wet make the straw into ropes and wind them into balls. Wrap the body of the tree with these straw ropes from three to six feet, owing to the age and size of the tree, commencing at the bottom and fastening well at top, so as to prevent it being loosened by the wind or shaken off the tree. If the young tree has formed its top, wrap around the bottom of the main branches. The locust bores into the main branches and sappy parts of the wood where the bark is tender, and deposits its egg. The bark soon opens and the limb soon dies, and unless removed, injures, if not kills, the tree. As soon as the locusts are principally gone, which will be in about six weeks after they appear, remove the straw bandages and cut off the tops of the trees as low down as where they are stung. New branches will immediately shoot out, and in two years you will have a much larger and healthier tree.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Elections.

WISCONSIN—Official vote—The canvass of the vote for Chief Justice was completed on the 17th. Dixon's official majority is 2 891. His real majority is not far from 4,000.

MICHIGAN—The official canvass of the returns for the State election of Michigan, in April, gives a Republican majority of 7,952 on Justice of the Supreme Court, and an average majority of 8,823 on circuit Judges. This, too, while so many thousands of our friends were absent in the field.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The official vote for members in Congress in New Hampshire gives Marcy, Dem., 79 majority in the 1st District; Rollins, Rep. 351 majority in the IId District; and Patterson, Rep., 276 majority in the IIId District.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The Pittsburg Daily Gazette says: "We speak from experience, when we say that we believe this school has no superior of its kind in the country. The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough in the extreme. Diplomas are granted only to those who have proved themselves worthy to receive them, and no circumstance has ever occurred to our knowledge, in which any of its graduates have ever failed to give the most entire satisfaction as accomplished and skillful accountants."

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 5, 1863	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

☞A story comes from Cincinnati that General Bragg telegraphed to Jeff. Davis to know what should be done with Vallandigham. Davis, with a grim appreciation of the melancholy joke replied "If he'll take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, receive him; if not send him back."

The Diseases of Error.
(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200. 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York

DIED.

In this place of Scarlet Fever, on Tuesday morning last, WILLIAM, son of Mr. Wm. F. McFarland, aged 6 years and 1 month.

At Martinsburg, Pa., on the 17th inst., Miss JANE ORR, in the 24th year of her age.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
June 6. 3m. is.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and is willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

Provost Marshal's Office,
17TH DISTRICT PENNA.,
HUNTINGDON, May 22, 63

ALL men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves, at any time during the next thirty days, at these headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately musteted into the United States service, and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from date of enlistment. By Order of
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt and Provost Marshal.
June 6, 1863.-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcery, at the Court House in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on

Monday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1863,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of George McKee, deceased, and afterwards to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger, in fee, lying and being south of Roaring Spring Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and the furnace, water power, tools, fixtures and buildings thereon, together with all the iron ore in and upon the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the above described and granted property to the summit of said mountain; thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward passing the Dry Gap to a cove called "the Loop," including the same, with full, free and entire privilege of ingress, egress and regress to search for, dig, raise and mine the said ore and to haul the same away, being the same property, estate, rights and privileges which the said Peter Shoenberger and Sarah K. his wife by their deed of Indenture, recorded in Blair county, in deed book "D" pages 342, 343 and 344, granted and conveyed to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger and his heirs in trust, for the purposes therein mentioned

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee &c.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, June 6, 1863.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber living in Hollidaysburg, about the 1st of May, a small white and black spotted cow, with the left horn turned down. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will confer a favor on the subscriber.
May 30. 3tpd. FRANK GRASS.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on or about the 16th inst., a black and white spotted COW, with the left horn hanging down. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
May 30, 1863:3t. DAVID BLYLER.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Cabinet-making business, trading under the firm of Wm. McFarland & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1863. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

WM. McFARLAND,
WM. F. McFARLAND.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863:3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6.*

DR J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks neces ary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention Those Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.
March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.
March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

The Confession and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto

Also—100 acres in one tract and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

POETRY.

JEFF. AND THE DEVIL.

Jeff. Davis and the devil met
To hold a consultation
About their murderous thieving pets—
The great Confederation,

Says Jeff. "dear father, aid me still,
To keep up dissolution.
Had I the power, I have the will,
To break the Constitution"

"My son your will is like my own,
My power is freely given,
And for such cause I fought alone
Against the powers of Heaven."

John C. Calhoun first took command
In '32, for action,
But he was soon brought to a stand
By the "eternal!" Jackson.

"Go on my son, your name we'll praise
Throughout my whole dominion,
Though others may their voices raise,
Against our good opinion.

"I now must leave you with your friends,
You soon must be defeated,
But in my kingdom there's amends,
You'll all be warmly greeted."

THE FARMER.

Tree Wounds.

Young and vigorous trees, when injured or wounded, soon begin to heal of themselves, and in time the wound is healed or covered over by successive layers of albernum that each year forms and converts into wood. Very many of these wounds, however, will heal over a great deal quicker if a little care be taken in cutting away any dead wood or projecting splinter, and covering the wounded part by some composition, such as grafting clay or grafting wax, or with a plaster of mortar made of slacked lime, sand and pulverized burnt bones, or even by a plaster of hydraulic lime.

Any one who passes through an orchard that has been subject to the common tomahawk pruning will learn a good many lessons of nature in regard to her efforts to heal up and heal over the wounds that have been inflicted. You will see that where a limb has been cut down smoothly or level, or even with the body from which it is started, nature, in a year or two, has closed it up, leaving a neat, compact cicatrix. But where a stump has been left sticking out two or three inches, you will see the effort of nature has been, in one sense, thwarted. The end of the stump projects out dry and hard, while the several layers of albernum have been laid upon the other, and working inward as if endeavoring to climb over and inclose and hide it from view. If the life and vigor of the tree continues long enough, this will be accomplished, but in many instances it fails in doing it, and the naked stump continues to project for a while as an evidence of the folly of the man who cut it off, and the weather begins to destroy it, and decay commences. The wood rots and falls out, and an unsightly hole or cavity is the result. The lesson to be lerned from it is this—cut limbs smoothly and even with the body from which they start, and then cover over the wound with some preparation that will prevent the decay of the wood exposed, and at the same time allow the layers of albernum or sap-wood to be lapped on each year by the natural process.

Oftentimes, these unsightly wounds, can be sooner healed by cutting down the dead wood to level with the bark, or by a gouge, a little below, so that each successive layer of sap-wood formed after this shall roll inward, and close on and over the cut, instead of having to climb up, as it were over the projecting stump before it can begin to hide the cut across the limb. A very little observation and care in these matters will soon give one an insight into the laws by which nature operates in her healing process, and by following nature you can not only prevent much loss of her valuable labor, but can even hasten, in many instances, her labors; and perfect the results desired.

Best Teams for Farm Purposes.

At the last meeting of the Greenfield (Mass.) Club, the question for discussion was—What kind of team is the most economical for the farmer to use? The opinion of those present generally seemed to be that if a farmer kept but one team, that an ox team was decidedly the most economical, for the following reasons: 1st. It would not cost near as much at the outset to purchase cattle as horses, nor so much to get yokes and carts as harness and wagons. 2d. Young, thrifty cattle would increase in value from $25 to $50 per yoke annually, while horses would remain about the same in value. 3d. Horses are more liable to meet with accidents, and many injuries that would render the horse worthless would prove but a slight damage to the ox or loss to the owner. 4th. There are many kinds of work in many places that can be performed to better advantage with cattle than horses. But all were not in favor of cattle. Several gentlemen present preferred a horse team, because they could do more work in a given time, with about the same expense of feed. They also stated that one horse must be kept on every farm, and that it was cheaper to furnish one extra horse, and make a team of the two, than to keep one horse and a yoke of cattle. One man even suggested that mules would be preferable to any other animals for a team.—Nearly all thought, if two teams were necessary on a farm, one must be of horses and the other of cattle.

Broom Corn.

A correspondent says that broom corn is a profitable crop. Good seed is needed, and it should be drilled in rows three feet apart. It must be weeded out after it gets three or four inches high, being careful not to pull up the young corn, as it looks much like weeds when young and small. It should then be carefully hoed, and the cultivator and plow run between the rows. It will then grow very fast.

Some top it or break off the whisks, but the best way is to let it be, and when ready, cut down the stalks and throw them in rows, and after a few days cut off the stalk about four inches from the butt end of the whisk. Then, after a few days you must tie the whisks up in bundles, and stack on the ground, putting plenty of the stalks under and around and the whisks in; but if you have a small lot, it is best to put it in the barn or under some covered place, to be ready to hatchel when convenient. The finer the whisks and the greener they are, the better the brooms.

Vitality of Horses.

Some experiments have recently been made in France by persons skilled in the veterinary art, with a view of ascertaining how long horses may live without food in certain contingencies, as, for example, being shut up in besieged places. These results have been achieved: A horse may live 25 days without any solid food, and only drink. He may live 17 days without eating or drinking. He can live only five days when consuming solid food, without drinking. After taking solid aliment for the space of ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water in the subsistence of the horse, and the desire the animal must feel to be supplied with it. A horse which has been deprived of water for the time of three days subsequently drank eleven gallons in three minutes.

☞ "Two sweet pledges of affection!" said the nurse, addressing the anxious Smithers from the head of the stairs.

"Ah!" sighed Smithers, contemplatingly, "one would have sufficed: a was prepared for a pledge, but not for a duplicate."

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a by-stander, "because he sees a puppy in your boots."

☞ We cut the following advertisement from an exchange:—"Lost on Wednesday last, a brindle pup—with a switch tail—belonging to Patrick McNeil with his ears slit."

☞ If a man who makes a deposition is a depositor, does it necessarily follow that the man who makes an allegation is an alligator?

A LAZY man's farm is always dressed in weeds, as if he were dead, and it were his mourning widow.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g

May 2, 1863:3m.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c, as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ MRS. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863 -3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, *Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,* TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of *COUNTRY PRODUCE*

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-41] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails; all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14.] E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages, at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 71. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

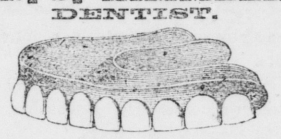
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Valcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay.—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c, neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

PLASTER AT March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses', Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.